

they are quite blunt, some with almost spherical crowns and with the base slightly but more or less distinctly constricted; they measure only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

The longest branchiostegal rays, of which several lie scattered in various directions, measure about 25 millim. in length and 2 in width; they are therefore comparatively slender. The right ventral fin, pressed close to the origin of the anal, is well preserved and contains 14 rays, the longest of which measure 27 millim. The depth of the dorsal fin in front is 53 millim.

To sum up on the systematic affinities of *Benedenius*, from the evidence which we now possess, it may be said that that genus agrees most nearly in form and lepidosis with *Eurynotus*, in dentition with *Mesolepis*, whilst in the more slender branchiostegal rays it differs markedly from both, as well as from all Platysomidae and Palaeoniscidae figured by Dr. Traquair or of which I have been able to examine specimens.

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IX.—*Notes on the Phyllostomatous Genera Mimon and Tonatia.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

MR. ALPHONSE ROBERT has sent from Ypanema, São Paulo, a number of interesting leaf-nosed bats, and in working them out the following points have appeared and may be of service to students of the group.

*Mimon Bennettii*, Gray.

This excessively rare bat has hitherto only been known, so far as records are given, from the deteriorated type specimen, no. 7 a in the British Museum, received before 1838. That specimen was without locality, and it is therefore of importance to record that Mr. Robert has found the species at Ypanema, whence he has sent half a dozen skins which agree closely in all essential characters with the type. Like it they have only two lower premolars, a point about which Dobson expressed some doubt.

TONATIA.

Dr. Allen \* has stated that this name, based on *Vampyrus bidens*, Spix, antedates and invalidates my *Vampyressa* of 1900. But the latter was founded, not on *Vampyrus bidens*, Spix, but on *Vampyrops bidens*, Dobson, a bat belonging to

\* Pr. Biol. Soc. Wash. xiv. p. 184 (1901).

an entirely different group. The name *Tonatia* (Gray, 1827) was rightly applied by Mr. T. S. Palmer\* in 1898 to the genus called *Lophostoma* (d'Orb., 1847) in Dobson's Catalogue, of which the type is Spix's species.

*Tonatia amblyotis*, Wagn.

Examples of this rare bat have been received by the Museum from Bogava, Chiriqui, Panama (*H. J. Watson*), and Bogota (*G. D. Child*). It may be noticed that by a mistranslation of a sentence in Peters's description ("durch ein kurzes Band mit der Stirn verbunden") the species is erroneously stated by Dobson to have a connecting-band across the forehead between the ears. The structure described by Peters is the usual small basal band behind each ear present in all members of the group. The point is of importance, as Dobson has placed the character in a prominent position in his synopsis of species.

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X.—*Descriptions of new Species of Fossorial Hymenoptera from the Khasia Hills, Assam.* By P. CAMERON.

THIS paper is in continuation of previous papers published in this Magazine on the Hymenoptera of the Khasia Hills. The types of the species are in the Collection of Mr. G. A. J. Rothney.

*Ampulex Rothneyi*, sp. n.

Black, with some violet patches on the head and thorax, the basal half of the hinder femora red; the wings smoky, the stigma and nervures black; the front wings with two cubital cellules. ♀.

Long. 16–17 mm.

Antennæ black, bare; the third joint nearly as long as the fourth and fifth united. Head well developed behind the eyes and not much narrowed there; the vertex is strongly punctured, more closely and strongly in front than behind; the front is coarsely and irregularly punctured; there is a longitudinal keel down the centre with some less distinct oblique keels running into it. Prothorax stout, twice longer than wide; the base is narrowed and is separated from the main body by a curved furrow. Mesonotum with two irregular transverse rows of furrows on the basal half. The

\* Pr. Biol. Soc. Wash. xii. p. 111 (1898).